

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

BRUCE COHN,	§	
	§	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	§	
	§	
VS.	§	
	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:24-CV-00337
ANNA POPESCU,	§	JUDGE MICHAEL J. TRUNCALE
TRUSTHFTWALLET.COM, and	§	
JOHN DOES 1-20,	§	
	§	
<i>Defendants.</i>	§	

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

Before the Court is Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction (the “Motion”). [Dkt. 9]. On August 16, 2024, the Court granted Plaintiff’s request for a 14-day TRO freezing accounts at four cryptocurrency exchanges to which Plaintiff alleged he had traced his stolen assets. [Dkt. 6.] The Court subsequently extended that TRO for another 14 days. [Dkt. 8]. Plaintiff now seeks to extend this asset freeze through trial.

The Court has reviewed Plaintiff’s Motion and evidentiary materials. For the reasons set out below, Plaintiff’s Motion is hereby **GRANTED**.

I. Background

Plaintiff’s relevant allegations are as follows. In June 2024, he met a person claiming to be named Anna Popescu on a dating website. ECF. 9-1, Declaration of Bruce Cohn (hereafter “Cohn Decl.”), ¶ 3. Popescu eventually told Mr. Cohn about her success investing and trading cryptocurrencies and

introduced him to a platform called TrustHFTwallet. *Id.* at ¶ 4. Popescu told Mr. Cohn that she knew how to make profits using TrustHFTwallet and offered to teach him how to do the same. *Id.* She encouraged him to make a TrustHFTwallet account, which he soon did. *Id.*

Over the next several months, Popescu ‘trained’ Mr. Cohn in cryptocurrency trading using the TrustHFTwallet platform. *Id.* at ¶ 5. When Mr. Cohn was ready to make a deposit on TrustHFTwallet, the platform provided him asset-transfer instructions via its mobile application. *Id.* Mr. Cohn completed the transactions as instructed. *Id.* Each time, the amount of the funds he ‘deposited’ would then be reflected in his transaction history and account balance on the TrustHFTwallet platform. *Id.* Over time, he sent assets to TrustHFTwallet with a dollar-denominated value of more than \$2,400,000.00. *Id.*

Mr. Cohn’s balance on the TrustHFTwallet platform appeared to grow rapidly—eventually showing that he had crypto assets worth more than \$5 million in his account. *Id.* at ¶ 6. But when he attempted to withdraw his funds, TrustHFTwallet informed him that him that he could not do so in significant quantities without ‘leveling up’ his account by depositing more money. *Id.* at ¶ 8. Mr. Cohn began to believe he had been scammed. *Id.*

Mr. Cohn now alleges that TrustHFTwallet’s explanations as to why he could not withdraw his funds were lies. ECF 1, Verified Complaint, at ¶ 17. He says the real reason TrustHFTwallet would not return his assets is

that TrustHFTwallet is not a real trading platform at all. *Id.* Instead, he alleges that he has been the victim of what is known as a “pig-butcher” scam.” *Id.* at ¶ 4. According to Mr. Cohn, this is a type of investment scam in which the perpetrators deceive victims into depositing their assets on a fake-but-realistic-looking “trading” or “investment” platform, where no trading or investment ever occurs. *Id.* Instead, Mr. Cohn alleges, the assets are simply stolen. *Id.* at ¶ 17.

After retaining counsel, Mr. Cohn engaged Nefture, a blockchain-investigations firm, to perform a “blockchain tracing” report. This “tracing” refers to the process of following digital assets from location to location on the blockchain via publicly available data. Cohn Decl., Att. F (Nefture Report). Mr. Cohn’s investigator was able to trace his allegedly stolen assets to addresses associated with four distinct cryptocurrency exchanges. Immediately after filing this action, Mr. Cohn sought an emergency *ex parte* temporary restraining order (“TRO”) requiring that these exchanges temporarily freeze the accounts associated with the blockchain addresses he identified as receiving the assets stolen from him, so that he might preserve some assets for recovery. The Court issued a TRO to that effect, and subsequently extended that TRO by 14 days.

Mr. Cohn now seeks a preliminary injunction that would extend the Court’s freezing order through trial as to the accounts at Binance, OKX, and Zedxion that he has identified as receiving his assets. He has submitted three

declarations in support of his Motion. His own declaration sets out the allegations recounted above and attaches evidence showing his conversations with Anna Popescu, his transaction history, his blockchain-tracing report, and the TrustHFTwallet platform. Mr. Cohn has also submitted a declaration which attaches evidence showing that Mr. Cohn provided the Defendants notice of the preliminary injunction hearing (and its rescheduling) via the same means they used to communicate with him.

Mr. Cohn's Motion also attaches the Cole Declaration. Mr. Cole is the founder of Digital Investigations, LLC, a blockchain-investigations firm. ECF 9-2, Declaration of Evan Cole (hereafter "Cole Decl."), ¶¶ 2 – 3. His declaration submits a preprint of a forthcoming academic article that he describes as the most comprehensive study of pig-butcherings scams to date.¹ This study compiled and analyzed information about more than 1,300 pig-butcherings scams, with the aim of creating a framework for identifying such scams and setting them apart from other forms of cybercrime (and from legitimate investment operations). *Id.* Mr. Cole's declaration provides a detailed comparison of the evidence submitted by the Mr. Cohn with the typology set out in *Examining Pig Butchering*. *Id.* at ¶¶ 8 – 17. It also provides evidence concerning the scope of the pig-butcherings epidemic, the devastation

¹ *Id.* at ¶¶ 5 – 6 (citing Marie-Helen Maras, Emily R. Ives, *Deconstructing a Form of Hybrid Investment Fraud: Examining 'Pig Butchering' in the United States*, JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC CRIMINOLOGY, Volume 5 (forthcoming Sep. 2024) (hereafter, "*Examining Pig Butchering*").

this kind of fraud has wrought on victims, and the organizational and money-laundering practices of the pig-butcherers scammers. *Id.* at ¶¶ 18 – 23.

II. Analysis

Mr. Cohn has met the requirements for issuance of a Preliminary Injunction for the following reasons.

First, Mr. Cohn has shown that the Defendants had notice of his Motion and this hearing as required under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(a)(1). His counsel has submitted a declaration recounting the methods used to provide notice and attaching evidence of the same. ECF 9-3, Declaration of Marshal Hoda (hereafter, “Hoda Decl.”), ¶ 3.

Next, Mr. Cohn has met the substantive requisites for issuance of a preliminary injunction. To obtain a preliminary injunction, the movant must show (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, (2) a substantial threat of irreparable harm if the injunction does not issue, (3) that the threatened injury outweighs any harm that will result if the injunction is granted, and (4) that the grant of an injunction is in the public interest. *Moore v. Brown*, 868 F.3d 398, 402-03 (5th Cir. 2017). Each of these requisites is addressed in turn below.

Mr. Cohn makes claims against the Defendants for violation of the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”), fraud, and conversion. Complaint, ¶¶ 19 – 31.

To prove a RICO claim, a plaintiff must show (1) a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962, (2) an injury to his business or property, and (3) that the RICO

violation caused this injury. *Lewis v. Danos*, 83 F.4th 948, 956 (5th Cir. 2023). To prove a RICO violation, a plaintiff must show that the defendant is a person engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity, connected to the acquisition, establishment, conduct, or control of an enterprise. *Whelan v. Winchester Prod. Co.*, 319 F.3d 225, 229 (5th Cir. 2003).

Mr. Cohn's evidence describes the Defendants' "pig-butcher" scam and provides documentation as to how that unfolded. Cohn Decl., ¶¶ 3 – 11. In particular, Mr. Cohn's Declaration shows how he was deceived into the scam by a person with whom he believed he was developing a personal and even romantic relationship. Cohn Decl., ¶¶ 3 – 9. Furthermore, Evan Cole's Declaration attests as to why Defendants are professional cybercriminals well-versed in these pig-butcher scams that perpetrate a pattern of wire fraud across the globe. Cole Decl., ¶¶ 5–17. As a result of the scam, Mr. Cohn alleges that he lost assets worth more than \$2.4 million. Complaint, ¶ 15. In his briefing, Mr. Cohn has provided an order from a Florida federal court that issued a default judgment approving a RICO claim similar to his claim in this case. *See Sun v. Defendant 1*, No. 1:23-cv-21855 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 8, 2023). Mr. Cohn's RICO claim is likely to succeed on the merits.

To prove a conversion claim under California law, the plaintiff must show "(1) the plaintiff's ownership or right to possession of the property; (2) the defendant's conversion by a wrongful act or disposition of property rights; and (3) damages." *Welco Elecs., Inc. v. Mora*, 223 Cal. App. 4th 202, 208 (Cal.

Ct. App. 2014). The Cohn and Cole Declarations have demonstrated that the Defendants wrongfully and intentionally took control of Mr. Cohn's assets and have not returned them. Cohn Decl., ¶¶ 3 – 9; Cole Decl., ¶¶ 5 – 17. In his briefing, Mr. Cohn cited a federal cryptocurrency fraud preliminary injunction that similarly found that the plaintiff was likely to succeed on the merits. *See Bullock v. Doe*, No. 23-cv- 3041, 2023 WL 9503380, at *5 (N.D. Iowa Nov. 3, 2023). Thus, Mr. Cohn is likely to succeed on the merits of his conversion claim.

Finally, to allege a fraud claim under California law, a plaintiff must show (1) the defendant made a misrepresentation, (2) the defendant knew the misrepresentation was false, (3) the defendant's intent to defraud, (4) justifiable reliance, and (5) damages. *OCM Principal Opp. Fund, L.P. v. CIBC World Mkts. Corp.*, 157 Cal. App. 4th 835, 845 (Cal. Ct. App. 2007). Similar to conversion, the Cohn and Cole Declarations have demonstrated that the Defendants intentionally deceived Mr. Cohn and took control of his assets to trade cryptocurrency for profit under the representation that their investments would be legitimate. Cohn Decl., ¶¶ 3 – 9; Cole Decl., ¶¶ 5 – 17. Mr. Cohn relied on these representations in transferring his savings worth about \$2,400,000.00 to the Defendants, which he now seeks to recover. *Id.* Thus, Mr. Cohn is likely to succeed on the merits of his fraud claim.

In total, Mr. Cohn has alleged and provided evidence that the Defendants deceived him and misappropriated his assets in what appears to

have been an intentional pig-butcherer scam.² The Court finds that the similarities between his allegations and the widely known characteristics of this distinctive kind of scam suggest that he will indeed be able to prevail on these claims against the Defendants once a full evidentiary record is developed. The comparison of the Mr. Cohn's evidence to the *Examining Pig Butchering* typology has only strengthened the evidentiary basis for this conclusion since the Court entered the TRO.

In addition, as in the previous order granting the extant TRO, the Court notes that asset freeze Mr. Cohn seeks in this instance is permissible in light of his request for a constructive trust over specific, traceable stolen assets, as several courts have held in analogous cryptocurrency-fraud cases. *See, e.g., Yogaratnam v. Dubois*, No. CV 24-393, 2024 WL 758387, at *3 (E.D. La. Feb. 23, 2024) (issuing asset-freeze TRO in crypto-fraud case, noting that “numerous district courts ... have issued a TRO in this exact circumstance to freeze a cryptocurrency asset,” and collecting cases); *Jacobo*, 2022 WL 2052637, at *3 (issuing asset-freezing TRO where plaintiff sought constructive trust over allegedly stolen assets); *Gaponyuk*, 2023 WL 4670043, at *2 (same). Mr. Cohn's claim that his assets can be traced to the Binance, Zedxion, and OKX is again supported by the blockchain analysis submitted in support of his Motion. *See* Cohn Decl., Att. F (blockchain-tracing report).

² Complaint, ¶¶ 1 – 4, 14 – 19; Cohn Decl., *passim*; Cole Decl., ¶¶ 5 – 17 (comparing evidence submitted with leading academic study of pig-butcherer scams).

Mr. Cohn has also shown that irreparable harm will ensue absent the restraining order he seeks. The Cole Declaration details how the assets allegedly stolen from Mr. Cohn could be further transferred to unretrievable locations at any time, with the click of a button. Cole Declaration, ¶ 24 (explaining that “crypto assets can be moved in seconds from address to address,” and that Mr. Cohn will be unlikely to recover if they are further dissipated). Several federal courts have found that this exigency justified issuance of freezing orders in similar crypto-fraud cases, and this Court finds their reasoning persuasive here.³

Next, the Court finds that the threatened injury to Mr. Cohn outweighs any harm the Defendants may suffer by virtue of a freeze of their accounts. The Defendants will suffer at worst a temporary inability to move assets if the injunction is later dissolved. *See, e.g., Licht v. Ling*, No. 3:23-CV-1018, 2023 WL 4504585, at *3 (N.D. Tex. June 20, 2023) (balancing factor weighed in plaintiff’s favor because alleged crypto-thieves faced only “inconvenience”

³ *See, e.g., Ohlin v. Defendant 1*, No. 3:23-C-8856-TKW-HTC, 2023 WL 3676797, at *3 (N.D. Fla. May 26, 2023) (“Considering the speed with which cryptocurrency transactions are made as well as the anonymous nature of those transactions, it is imperative to freeze the Destination Addresses to maintain the status quo to avoid dissipation of the money illegally taken from Plaintiffs.”); *Jacobo v. Doe*, No. 1:22-CV-00672DADBAKBAM, 2022 WL 2052637, at *3 (E.D. Cal. June 7, 2022) (“Because it would be a simple matter for [defendant] to transfer [the] cryptocurrency to unidentified recipients outside the traditional banking system and effectively place the assets at issue in this matter beyond the reach of the court, the court finds that plaintiff is likely to suffer immediate and irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief.”) (cleaned up); *Astrove v. Doe*, No. 1:22-CV-80614-RAR, 2022 WL 2805315, at *3 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 22, 2022) (same).

of asset-freeze, which could be undone); *Jacobo*, 2022 WL 2052637, at *6 (same, finding “[a] delay in defendant’s ability to transfer the [allegedly stolen] assets only minimally prejudices defendant, whereas withholding injunctive relief would severely prejudice plaintiff by providing defendant time to transfer the allegedly purloined assets into other accounts beyond the reach of this court”). In contrast, maintaining the assets at the destination accounts is perhaps Mr. Cohn’s only realistic chance at a future recovery in this case.

Finally, the Court finds that issuing the injunction is in the public interest. In fact, in this case, the public interest weighs particularly heavily in favor of the requested injunction. Mr. Cohn’s evidence shows that the devastation wrought by the pig-butcherer epidemic is breathtaking. Cole Decl., ¶¶ 21 – 23. The FBI estimates that in 2023 alone, pig-butcherer scammers stole nearly \$4 billion from *tens of thousands* of American victims. *Id.* CNN has noted that this is “theft at a scale so large that investigators are now calling it a mass transfer of wealth from middle-class Americans to criminal gangs.” *Id.* Experienced prosecutors have reported that they “have never seen the absolute decimation of people that [they have] seen as a result of pig butchering.” *Id.* The public interest overwhelmingly favors preserving victims’ only potential source of recovery through the issuance of preliminary injunctive relief. As other courts have noted, issuing the relief requested will “provide[] assurance to the public that courts will take action to promote ...

recovery of stolen assets when they can be readily located and traced to specific locations.” *Jacobo*, 2022 WL 2052637, at *6. Foreign criminal gangs cannot be allowed to steal the life savings from tens of thousands of hardworking Americans with impunity.

III. Preliminary Injunction

Plaintiff has submitted evidence tracing the assets he alleges were stolen from him to 15 deposit addresses at the cryptocurrency exchanges Binance, Zedxion, and OKX (the “Receiving Addresses”). The Receiving Addresses are:

Exchange	Address
Binance	16gWSWQ8nJ6QiiuCj8Ya9ADVZVD4LRRQyy
Binance	1JYByGQYMHZRMSPHa7f3bT6V2qv1NVkNVj
Binance	0x8bf9538e6d36a20466b40d1e873b137e68dbf5f3
Binance	0x7d732b8fff5e1fcfb7c384c8ed1577209d7ed48f
Binance	0x6d7c64808be889d12b97d812b6e54d9594c87a1c
Binance	0x16bae474cbdfca7214196decf6e74e856dd09e10
Binance	0x8bd3596bd1d0e4484ff29df420399b6e9197e3f4
Zedxion	17y7A2SUCZpjdKmdAJq2rD4Js6Z89jehgi
Zedxion	1n9wzc4Bbb8vYvXugeFBfLsfqC5NC1WcN

OKX	3NdBc2vgwxWt4jjUeoYshqibXPRD5NrL7C
OKX	0xdA22870E0Bd87133250fbC319476E278D7af93c2
OKX	0x5041ed759Dd4aFc3a72b8192C143F72f4724081A
OKX	0x59dca074075b8d622d50bf8bdb78d2d168764fb0
OKX	0x5d8814d1268d70d89c2ee8cdf9e14ff64902fce6

For the reasons set out in the Motion, the Court finds that the accounts associated with these deposit addresses should be frozen. Accordingly, the Court hereby **ORDERS** that Defendants and their agents, servants, employees, attorneys, partners, successors, assigns, and all other persons or entities through which they act or who act in active concert or participation with any of them, who receive actual notice of this Order by personal service or otherwise, whether acting directly or through any trust, corporation, subsidiary, division or other device, or any of them, are hereby restrained from withdrawing, transferring, or encumbering any assets currently held by, for, or on behalf of the persons controlling the accounts associated with the above-listed Receiving Addresses, or any business entity through which they act or which acts in active concert or participation with them; including but not limited to those assets currently held at or for the Receiving Addresses.

The Court **ORDERS** that Plaintiff shall cause a copy of this Order to be served on the above-listed entities in a manner compliant with Rule 4 or

as the Court may further direct. Upon receiving a copy of this Order, these entities shall be restrained and enjoined from disturbing assets, directly or indirectly, to or on behalf of Defendants or any entities under Defendants' control. Additionally, the Court **ORDERS** that all movement, alteration, or destruction of books, records, and accounts related to the above-listed blockchain addresses is prohibited. The Court declines to impose a bond.

The preliminary injunction set out in this Order shall continue until trial or further order of the Court.

SIGNED this 13th day of September, 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael J. Truncala", is positioned above a horizontal line.

Michael J. Truncala
United States District Judge